

CALIFORNIA



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 10, 1926

ITALIAN LABOR MOVEMENT
WOMEN IN INDUSTRY
MORE COTTON, MORE IGNORANCE
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT
TRAGIC DEFEAT OF MINERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

The City's Growth

SAN FRANCISCO'S skyline ever soars upward. The new Mark Hopkins Hotel, which officially opened Saturday, December 4th, crowns Nob Hill—a location famous in San Francisco's history.

The Mark Hopkins reaches new heights of achievement in the hotel field. Mural paintings by famous California artists will decorate its walls—many of which depict the historical periods of state development.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Sec., Paul J. Smith, 166 Parnassus Ave.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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The Italian Labor Movement

By A. J. Muste, Chairman of Faculty, Brookwood

II. THE FIRST BEGINNINGS OF A LABOR MOVEMENT.

In the first chapter of this series we pointed out the astonishing reversal experienced by the Italian labor movement which a few years ago was powerful and aggressive and today seems well nigh ground into nothingness under the heel of Mussolini. In this chapter we shall trace briefly the earliest beginning of this movement.

When dealing with Italy as with Germany, for example, we can say that roughly speaking there was no labor movement until 1870. So late as 1830 Italy was still in a very backward state; feudal barons ruled over the peasantry in most parts of the country; no industries had as yet sprung up, so there were neither capitalists nor wage earners in the modern sense. The country was divided up into a dozen or more independent parts, and in no sense was Italy a nation.

From 1830 to 1870 Italy gradually acquired some of the characteristics of modern industrialism and capitalism. Factories began to spring up, especially in the north. Railways, telegraphs, telephones, better roads, newspapers were introduced so that business could be carried on on a large scale, and there was a better basis for developing a feeling of unity throughout the country as a whole.

Students of history are well aware of the fact that as modern commerce and industry develop in a country, the need for unity and a strong central government is felt. After the Revolutionary War in the American colonies, for example, business men found it hard to carry on with each of the 13 colonies an independent state having its own laws and courts and collecting customs and tariffs on its borders. Business needed a wide free market. Business needed good roads running all across the country, but states entirely independent of each other were hardly likely to provide these. Business needed a navy to protect shipping on the seas, but again this could hardly be provided by 13 separate colonies. A strong central government was required.

Accordingly, wherever commerce and modern industry begin to develop, national states develop.

Beginning of Factory System.

So it is that in Italy from 1830 to 1870 the most conspicuous movement, the movement that enlisted the ardent spirits, was the movement for Italy's unification. For this Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour and Victor Emmanuel fought. The date of its achievement in 1870 also marks the time when agriculture and domestic industry ceased to dominate in Italy, when especially in the north, around such cities as Genoa, Turin, Florence, Milan and Venice, the modern factory system began firmly to establish itself, bringing with it the capitalist on the one hand and the wage earner on the other.

From 1860 on, working class agitators from other countries or Italians who had acquired a working class philosophy in other countries began to appear; local labor organizations began to spring up and die again, and spontaneous strikes of unorganized workers took place here and there. By 1880 we find political parties of the working class having something more than local character.

We come upon a phenomenon in Italy that we

have not encountered so definitely in the other movements we have reviewed—namely, the American, British and German. I refer to the struggle between the Anarcho-Syndicalists and the Socialists. The Anarcho-Syndicalists, often called Anarchists for short, must not be put down for terrorists and bomb throwers and nothing else. A few of them were, but this is not of primary importance. Their most important characteristic is that they favor organizing the workers in trade unions only, being opposed to their taking part in voting or in any sort of political action, and looking to strikes of workers on the economic field, culminating at last in a general strike, as the one means by which they can wrest power from their exploiters. The Socialists, of course, believe in organizing workers on the political as well as the economic field, believe that workers should vote and take part in political campaigns, whether or not they can by this means alone bring in a new social order.

Small Industries—Small Unions.

If we ask why the Anarcho-Syndicalist movement is so much stronger and able to put up so much more of a fight against political action and Socialism in Italy than in certain other countries, the answer would run somewhat as follows:

(1) For a long time Italian industries were mostly comparatively small scale. As long as industry is small and local, unions will naturally tend to be so, and under such conditions a philosophy of trade unionism emphasizing decentralization and local autonomy, as does Syndicalism, will probably prevail.

(2) In Great Britain you had a country where representative government had existed for generations before 1800. In such a country it was natural that the workers, when they came to consciousness, should demand for themselves the right to vote which other classes had had for a long time. In Italy, however, representative government was practically unknown before 1870.

(3) Most Italian workers were illiterate, could neither read nor write, and accordingly found the business of voting and understanding election issues complicated and difficult, as compared with making demands and striking directly on the job.

(4) In any case, the suffrage laws in Italy were such for a long time that only a very small percentage of the workers had the right to vote.

(5) Owing to this and other considerations, the Italian movement has always had a very large proportion of intellectuals in it, and it is perhaps to be expected that under such conditions one would find a great deal of wordy, heated discussion about theories.

At all events the energies of the political labor movement in Italy up to 1880 seems to have been largely absorbed in this controversy between Anarcho-Syndicalists and Socialists. The leader of the Anarchists was the well-known figure, Malatesta, who has had a long and picturesque career in the Italian working class movement.

In 1881 the Socialists joined with certain liberal groups in a movement to extend suffrage. The movement was successful after a couple of years, and to a considerable extent as a result of the addition of a considerable number of skilled workers to the ranks of voters, a Socialist Party was

formed in 1885. However, the government persecuted it out of existence after a couple of years. By 1892, however, the policy of unrestricted persecution had to be abandoned, and in that year the present Socialist Party of Italy was formed. At that time it polled 26,000 votes and elected six deputies to the lower house of the Italian legislature. By 1913, the year before the outbreak of the Great War, the Socialist Party was casting a million votes and had 59 deputies.

On the trade union side the Italian movement was likewise late and slow in developing, and even in its palmiest day, immediately after the war, was largely confined to the industrial and commercial districts of the north. Struggle between the Syndicalists and Anti-Syndicalists was also waged on this field and there have accordingly always been two Italian federations of labor. In 1914 the General Confederation of Labor (G. C. L.) affiliated with the Socialist Party, had 420,000 members, and the Union Syndical, 120,000. Altogether there were somewhere between three-fourths of a million and a million workers organized in Italy. Not all of these were industrial workers, the Italian movement always having had among its affiliated bodies a fairly important union of agricultural workers, the members of which in a considerable number of instances were also organized in co-operatives both for the purchase of groceries and supplies and for the conduct of farming.

THE PASSAIC STRIKE BENEFIT.

The committee of arrangements for the benefit for relief of Textile Workers of New Jersey, to be held at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets, next Tuesday evening, December 14th, at 8 o'clock, reports that all the arrangements have been completed, and that an interesting musical program will be rendered in addition to the seven-reel film of the Passaic strike. Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, direct from Passaic, will give a talk on the thrilling and stirring drama of this historic strike, now in its tenth month. Frankel's Orchestra has been secured for the occasion. It is hoped that all who can will attend and contribute to this worthy cause, and thus enable the thousands of textile workers to maintain their organization and secure improved wages and working conditions. Admission 50 cents. The proceeds to go for the relief of textile workers' children and families, and to be transmitted through Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor.

Men will fight for a principle, but women make the best soldiers in the army of the union label.

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WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The growing realization that women are indispensable to industry in its need for a large number of workers and that industry is indispensable to women in their struggles to earn a living has led to a greater interest on the part of the public in women who are in gainful employment, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor points out in its eighth annual report, which has just been published.

Not only is this growing interest traceable to the constantly increasing number of wage-earning women, but to the fact revealed by investigations that many women are not transients in industrial work, leaving their jobs when they marry, as a large part of the public formerly believed. A great number of women are as permanent in industry as are men, the report states. Some of them never marry, and of those who do many are forced to continue in, or later to return to, industrial jobs, to supplement the family income.

The public is gradually coming to realize also, the report goes on to say, that not only is it important to consider the problems of women because they are producers of economic goods, but it is important to safeguard them in the interest of the race, since as mothers or potential mothers they are producers of future citizens. If industrial forces are permitted to draw too heavily upon the time and energies of women employees, then industry becomes a menace not only to them as individuals, but to their children.

By means of its various activities the Women's Bureau has been largely responsible for riveting attention upon the problems of women workers. Its year's program covered the following general activities: A large industrial conference; investigations of conditions of employment for women; special studies of problems particularly related to wage-earning women; the inauguration of an extensive survey of the effects of special legislation on the employment of women; research work along many lines connected with wage-earning women; educational work involving the preparation and circulation of bulletins, special data, popular and technical articles, and exhibit material; and the planning and preparation of special exhibits for the Sesquicentennial Exposition.

Publications of the bureau, issued or about to be issued, report on the conditions of employment of women in five states—Illinois, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee and Delaware—while two special studies deal with the important subject of changing jobs, or labor turnover. "One important conclusion to be drawn," the bureau emphasizes, "is that if frequent changes of employment are inevitable under modern industry, then different methods of employment management and industrial relations and tactics different from those now in vogue will have to be worked out."

In a study of lost time and labor turnover in 18 cotton mills—nine in the north and nine in the south—it was found that the turnover rate in one year for women was 142.5 per cent, and that for men 142.1, and that the rate for men and women combined in the north was 94.9 per cent as against the rate of 189.5 per cent in the south. Personal reasons were responsible for 70.7 per cent of all

separations of women from mills, home duties and illness being the chief causes.

The status of women in federal employment, foreign-born women in industry, and women workers in Flint, Michigan, constitute other interesting special studies conducted by the Women's Bureau. The purpose of the Flint survey was to secure information concerning the economic status of wage-earning women, their training and experience, the occupations and industries in which they were employed, their hours, wages, general working conditions, seasonal employment and underemployment. This survey of work opportunities and of the potential woman labor supply in a representative one-industry city is thought to be of general interest to the industrial world as a whole.

As to the future, the Women's Bureau feels that there is a broad field of work and a stupendous task ahead for it. Definite data giving current information about married women workers is needed, and a careful and scientific analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the piece-work system in comparison with time-work would be a valuable contribution to the industrial world. A careful study, too, of posture in connection with the job is needed and would be extremely helpful both to managers who are seeking to eliminate all obstacles to efficiency and to workers who require every possible means of preventing undue and unnecessary fatigue, since extreme fatigue acts as a poison to the system, undermining the health of the workers and rendering them more susceptible to accident and disease.

These and other subjects of paramount importance, such as industrial poisons as related to women workers, should have the attention of the Women's Bureau, but in order to make such studies it would need an increased appropriation and additional experts trained to handle most efficiently certain types of technical investigations.

OWNER OF PATENT BEYOND CONTROL.

The owner of a patented article has a monopoly and he may instruct his agents to charge any price he chooses.

The Supreme Court took this position in the case of the General Electric Company and other concerns that hold patents on incandescent electric lamps.

Retailers, acting as "agents" for the manufacturers, sell the lamps at fixed prices, which makes competition and price cutting impossible.

The government insisted that if the companies are permitted to designate merchants as their "agents," other manufacturers may do likewise and the anti-trust law will be impaired.

The court agreed that the companies had practically developed a monopoly.

"But under the patent law the patentee is given by statute a monopoly of making, using and selling the patented article," the court said.

In upholding the agent scheme the court indicated that if the companies combined with retailers to uphold prices this would be illegal, as the former would go beyond their patent rights.

This is evaded by the companies making the retailers their agents.

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BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**Summary and Digest of Important Events of the Week, Here and Abroad.**

Standard of living in United States in 1925-1926 fiscal year highest in history, says Secretary of Commerce Hoover in annual report; Secretary pictures year making record in production, consumption, in quantity of exports and imports and in rate of wages.

Ministers offer to act as mediators in strike of 4000 New York City paper boxmakers.

Thirteen nations warn China real reform must come in administration of country before they give relief.

Production of soft coal at highest point on record, U. S. Bureau of Mines reports.

Tomhicken, mining village of Pennsylvania, rejoices over rescue of five miners trapped nearly nine days in mine.

New York State law, fixing rate of dollar a thousand on gas sold in New York, is declared unconstitutional and confiscatory by United States Supreme Court.

Chicago building trades win closed shop agreement, putting end to "open shop" policy that has caused trouble since 1921.

British Columbia mill owners use Chinese strike-breakers in drive to cut wages five cents an hour.

Federal law limiting prescription of whisky to patients by physicians to one pint every ten days is upheld by United States Supreme Court.

Arthur R. Gould elected United States Senator from Maine on Republican ticket, giving Republicans exactly one-half of Senate membership.

Albert E. King, 66, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen since 1897, dies at his home in Cleveland.

Cincinnati Board of Health begins campaign to force apartment house owners to maintain temperature of 68 degrees in their buildings.

Boiler explosion kills five workers at Doucet, Canada.

Vienna's Socialist administration raises budget and will expend \$13,000,000 in building flats to provide work for 70,000 unemployed.

Strike in paper industry of Norway settled, employers and workers having agreed to recommendation of conciliation board to resume work and leave points in dispute to voluntary arbitration.

President Lewis calls convention of United Mine Workers to meet in Indianapolis January 25th; convention will formulate wage demands.

Wets win in Ontario, Canada, elections, upsetting dry law after ten-year fight; new government pledged to government control of liquor business.

Russian trade unions send to British coal miners 400,000 rubles raised, it is announced, by 1 per cent reduction in wages of Russian workers' wages.

American Civil Liberties Union protests to Mayor Walker of New York City against brutal treatment of striking paper box makers by police.

William B. Wilson, Democratic candidate for Senator for Pennsylvania, announces he will contest election of "Boss" William S. Vare; investigation continues to reveal evidence of glaring election frauds in Philadelphia.

More vigorous action to safeguard workers urged at New York State Industrial Safety Conference in Rochester.

British Labor party candidate wins by-election at Hull; C. P. Scott, veteran Liberal editor of Manchester Guardian, approves Lloyd George's proposal for working agreement between Labor and Liberal parties.

State Department spread Associated Press story charging Mexico is under Bolshevik influence but dodged responsibility for allegation, St. Louis Post-Dispatch charges.

MORE COTTON, MORE IGNORANCE.

The South is paying a terrific toll for placing its children in cotton fields instead of schools, says the Progressive Farmer.

"Just the other day," says this publication, "we picked up a Southern daily newspaper and found the front page heavily featuring news about the low price of cotton and needed remedies. We then turned to an inside page and found a report of a meeting in one agricultural county in which the farmers had voted against a longer school term because, forsooth, they 'can't spare their children from the fields!'"

"Here is the vicious circle that curses the South:

"We keep our children from school in order to make a surplus of cotton—

"And then this surplus of cotton makes prices so low—

"That then we are so poor we can't spare our children time to go to school—

"And so more cotton makes more ignorance, and more ignorance makes more cotton—and so on ad infinitum!

"If the Southern states had had compulsory education laws like those of other states for 40 years, we could have plenty of cotton, could have maintained cotton prices on far higher levels, and could have had a citizenship just as well educated as that in the North or West. In other words, we could have had just as much money and far more knowledge.

"Isn't it high time to quit sacrificing our Southern childhood and Southern intelligence on the altar of 'King Cotton'—and especially when such sacrifice only piles up unwanted surpluses that bring disaster rather than prosperity?"

RATES NOT LOWERED.

Domestic consumers of electricity have not benefited by lower rates as a result of combination of these public utility corporations, according to a report by the Committee on Coal and Giant Power, a body which describes itself as a group of citizens representing various activities.

The report states that the power industry of the country is capitalized at about \$8,000,000,000, and that 66 per cent of the industry is controlled by 13 groups operating chiefly in New York State. It says in part:

"The concentration of control in the hands of a few companies is supposed to result in economies and deficiencies which will be reflected in the rates charged to the consumers. In the six years from 1920 to 1925 the power industry as a whole reports an increase in production of 50.6 per cent, an increase in gross revenues of 66 per cent, and a decrease in operating ratio of 21 per cent. Yet during this period average retail lighting rates have gone down only five mills, one-half cent, which is a decrease of 6.25 per cent from their 1920 level."

The committee reports that the power companies have done "a land office business in acquiring each other." In this connection it says:

"They have built for themselves a series of superimposed holding companies which not only gather the profits of the operating companies in a less conspicuous manner, but raise a series of problems for both investors in their stock and for the consumers of light and power. Their existence has changed the face of the regulatory question confronting the Public Service Commission. The adequacy of its present power to protect the public is now seriously questioned."

No more admirable motive can be found anywhere than that which prompts the workers to buy union label goods.

Only weaklings accept substitutes when they have asked for union label goods.

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Department Store Selling Quality
Merchandise Every Day
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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Declaring that the Civil Service Department has been able to save the State of California thousands of dollars because of the strict enforcement of the provisions of the act and the rules of the department governing salary standardization and the control of salary increases, the report of State Civil Service Commissioner David J. Reese has been filed with the Governor. The report states that the rules of the department provide for salary standardization on the basis of equitable compensation for like duties, and for increases in salary according to schedules, not oftener than once each year. The civil service classification prevents unreasonable and unwarranted increases, the time limit, too frequent increases and the maximum salary rates prevent making the sky the limit. Pay rolls of all departments are checked each month, making the employment of non-civil service employees and the evasion of the law impossible.

Admitting that the problems are not within his province and that the making of such recommendations does not belong to his department, yet because it is within the line of a more effective and more economical employment policy, Commissioner Reese declared that there is a need for a closer relationship of State departments. "There is too much aloofness," the report says. Under our constitution the State officers are elected by the people and administered their offices independently. There is no co-operation, no united effort to secure efficiency or effectiveness in government activity. There is more reason, indeed, why department heads should work in unison and co-operation in the State than in the national government. The Commissioner has heretofore pointed out in his reports that there is unquestionably over-manning of departments, duplication of duties and efforts, and laxity in discipline, all of which tend to increase the number of employees and the pay roll, and to reduce the effectiveness of service. The Civil Service Commissioner will welcome the day when a new constitution of this State may centralize governmental activities in a cabinet form of government comparable to that of the Federal Government, when the chief executive may name his department heads to the end that the policies of an administration may have opportunity to be carried out by officials working in unison. The suggestions in this regard are prompted by the very satisfactory results obtained by frequent conferences during the year of the Civil Service Commissioner, a representative of the Board of Control and the superintendents of State hospitals.

Civil service procedure in California no longer requires or demands the impractical in examinations; oral examinations and practical tests have superseded in many instances the written examination. According to the biennial report of State Civil Service Commissioner David J. Reese, there is less complaint than ever before that examinations are not practical. The most earnest efforts have been made, and with gratifying results, to inspire confidence in the fairness of tests and in the integrity of the department. The Commissioner held during the biennium ending June 30, 1926, 422 open competitive examinations, and 57 promotional examinations, with a total of 12,675 applicants. The total number of applicants exceeds by 2030 the number for the preceding biennium. In these examinations 5559 applicants have qualified and have been placed on the eligible lists. There were 288 different eligible lists in existence on July 1, 1926, with a total of 2034 eligibles. In 13 years of civil service a total of 17,032 appointees have been certified to State positions. Of the 4489 employees blanketed into the service in 1913, there are today only 517 of the original number

still in service. The report recommends the extension of civil service jurisdiction to include many positions and departments now exempt. There is no good reason, says the report, why large numbers of employees in any department are exempt from civil service while most other department employees are subject to civil service requirements.

The report makes a strong appeal for a pension and retirement system in California. "To insure the greatest effectiveness of the merit system," the report says, "there must be adopted as a part of the laws of the State a pension and retirement law which will be adequate and comprehensive so far as employees are concerned, and particularly sound from a financial and actuarial standpoint. All governmental units which have adopted a civil service law are in time recognizing the necessity for such a law. The merit system has a two-fold significance in its theory of operation: the necessity for merit and fitness and efficiency as qualifications for the appointment of an employee, and merit and efficiency and production as necessary qualifications for an employee to remain in his position. But there comes a time in the lives of men and women when they cannot render the service required of them, the same service which can be expected of younger men and women. Heartless demands for efficiency would relegate these employees to the scrap heap, but sentiment and justice would deter such action. It is unjust to an employee after years of service to summarily dismiss him for lack of efficiency, but it is also unjust to the State to continue a man in office when his eye has dimmed and his step is failing."

Other recommendations made by the Commissioner include the adoption by the Legislature and approval by the Governor of measures calculated to preserve the integrity of civil service and to safeguard it from successful attack by department heads or employees; extension by legislative action of civil service to all exempted departments of State government which should rightfully come under civil service jurisdiction; the elimination by legislative action of all statutory salaries; the establishment by statute of uniform hours of employment, which shall be generally and equitably enforced as a part of the personnel employment policy outlined by the Civil Service Commissioner; a survey of departments by a legislative committee in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission

with a view to the elimination of overlapping duties and functions, and a reduction of the number of employees; the submitting to the people for their decision of an amendment incorporating civil service in the constitution of the State; the adoption of a comprehensive, equitable and financially sound pension and retirement law; the inclusion of all legislative employees in the classified service.

The disposition to exploit the worker is ever present, but a powerful defense has been rallied about the union label.

The worst enemy of the union label is the trade unionist who neglects it.

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Peterson Bros.....	628 20th St.
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Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
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AMAZING STEALING OF VOTES.

Abundant evidence of the debauchery of the ballot boxes in Philadelphia county in the recent election, including the voting of phantom names, and of persons who were not registered, will be given to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections when the contest of William B. Wilson, senatorial candidate against William S. Vare, comes to a hearing. The evidence is being gathered by citizens' organizations.

A number of precinct officials and registrars in Philadelphia have already been arrested as a result of the glaring discrepancies and frauds in the counting of the ballots on election night which have been uncovered. But the most interesting revelations are coming out in the house-to-house canvass of various precincts by the Committee of Seventy, a citizens' organization.

Plain Evidence of Fraud Bared.

Persons who did not go to the polls on election day find that they "voted" just the same. Many persons who can write find that they are registered by their marks, and have been voting by such marks even when they remained away from the polls. Others whose names have not been on the registration lists for years find that they have been "voting" at each election.

"They even voted the cats and dogs," said one man in a letter to Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, in describing the corrupt conditions in many precincts.

Official figures of the election—based on the returns which the Vare gang turned in—show that Vade had a majority over Wilson in the State of 173,500 votes. His total vote in the State, including 306,533 in Philadelphia county, was 822,187. Wilson was given a total of 648,680, of which 73,624 were credited to him in Philadelphia county.

Wilson Carried Fifty-three Counties.

Wilson's majority over Vare in the State outside of Philadelphia county, bailiwick of the Vare gang, was 59,422 votes. In a total of 65 counties, 53 of them went for Wilson, and 12 of them for Vare.

Evidence of vote stealing for Vare is piling up all over the State. While the frauds elsewhere in the State do not appear to have been as flagrant as in Philadelphia county, indications are that thousands upon thousands of votes were stolen for the Philadelphia boss in other counties, and that an honest count outside of Philadelphia county would have given Wilson a much larger majority than he is credited with in the official returns.

Much of the evidence relates to irregularities in Allegheny county, in which Pittsburgh is situated, and where the frauds are declared to have been almost as bad as in Philadelphia county.

Vare Attempts to Censor News.

Vare is in a rancorous mood, and ill concealing his uneasiness over the situation. The Vare gang is clearly frightened, and realize that with the amazing frauds in Philadelphia county coming to light, and similar revelations in other parts of the State, the reaction against Vare in the Senate is likely to be that of throwing him out.

The gang has attempted to slap a censorship on Philadelphia newspapers by bitterly complaining to editors about reporters' stories that were displeasing. The job of one reporter was sought because his story was displeasing to the Philadelphia boss. Complaint was made to a half dozen editors and managers of the newspaper in an effort to have the reporter fired. And one editor resigned in a storm that is said to have been raised by the Vare gang.

Reporters Threatened With Loss of Jobs.

Political reporters have received covert hints outside of their offices that they had better make their stories "favorable to Vare," and that the gang will go after the job of any writer that offends them now. Advertising interests close to the Vare gang have been organized to exert pressure upon the newspapers to prevent a candid discussion of the fraud and corruption in the election,

and the outstanding prospect of Vare being booted out of the Senate.

An outstanding feature in the outcome of the election is that the counties of the State where union labor is dominant gave heavy majorities for Mr. Wilson, and that he received virtually the entire vote of organized workers in Pennsylvania. This is especially true in the anthracite and other coal mining regions and in the big railroad centers.

Many of the leaders of the political party to which Vare adheres, particularly outside of Philadelphia, expect the Senate to make short shift of him, and are not inclined to become mixed up in the muddle. While the Vare gang is trying to drag them in, and present a "united front" before the Senate, they are holding aloof with marked unanimity.

Governor-Elect Defies Vare's Orders.

The most forceful incident of this sort is the declaration of Governor-elect Fisher that he will not be threatened or bulldozed in the appointments he makes. It is an open secret that the Vare gang have been trying to force Mr. Fisher to give the rich plums to them.

Judge Bonniwell, who ran with Mr. Wilson for the governorship, has written a letter pledging full support to the contest before the Senate committee, and expressing a conservative belief that at least 50,000 votes were stolen from Wilson in Philadelphia alone.

ATTACK ON FIVE-DAY WEEK.

The projected five-day week for the building trades will find united opposition from the employers, according to an announcement of the National Association of Building Trades Employers. A national conference has been called in Pittsburgh, December 13th, at which the "disastrous effect" of the shorter work week will be assailed, according to A. W. Dickson, of Cleveland, executive secretary.

"The building trades employers feel that the five-day week is impossible in the industry because it would further increase the cost of production and that it would create an 'artificial labor shortage' in an industry which is already undermanned," said Mr. Dickson.

The Pittsburgh meeting has been called to devise means to combat further demands for wage increases as well as the proposed shorter work week already in effect in a number of cities for the more aggressive trades. Among the movements in which the employers plan to co-operate with the unions is the extension of apprentice training which has been developed rapidly in the larger cities as the result of the protection given the young worker by the respective unions and those employers who have realized the necessity of joining with labor to develop better mechanics.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

WATCH YOUR STEP.

Dear Sir and Brother—We request that in purchasing a hat you demand the union label of the United Hatters of North America, found under the leather or sweat band; also that in purchasing a hat order, you demand that it calls for a union-made hat.

Beware of counterfeit labels. The genuine label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp, and it is sewed in the hat.

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Fraternally yours,

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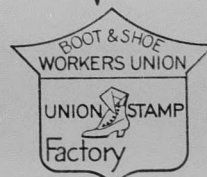
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1926

If a person invested \$1000 in the 5 and 10 cent store corporation of S. S. Kresge & Co. in 1913 that stock would now be worth \$73,260. The same investment in Woolworth 5 and 10 cent store stock would now have a market value of \$18,400. Both corporations are noted for low wages paid to unorganized women and girls.

Reports from overseas say that German and British magnates are negotiating to form great international trusts to make possible more effective competition with American trusts. British and German industries were in terrific hostility prior to 1914, but those days are gone forever. Competition, once a local scrap between community stores and small producers, may soon be a war between continents. Unless some democratizing force can be brought into action, we seem due for an imperialism of industry, more powerful than any political imperialism ever was.

The last session of the sixty-ninth Congress convened last Monday and will adjourn sine die on March 3rd, next year. The session is generally occupied with appropriation bills, but the farm question, tax reduction, Muscle Shoals, tariff laws, the Pennsylvania and Illinois senatorial elections, and prohibition, together with the near approach of the coming presidential campaign, promises to make the session more or less sensational. The Muscle Shoals fight will resolve around whether this natural resource shall be leased to private interests or held by the government. Aid to the farmers has caused sharp divisions. The President is backing a bill that will enable farmers to market their products more directly to the consumers, thereby eliminating middle men. The farm section will urge the principle contained in the McNary-Haugen bill, which was before the last Congress. This provides for government aid in marketing surplus crops that will be sold abroad for less than domestic prices. The prohibition issue will hardly get beyond the propaganda stage at this session. Both sides will attempt to strengthen their lines for the next congressional and presidential campaigns. It is agreed that the plan to register aliens can not be passed. Organized labor led the fight against this proposal.

Tragic Defeat of Miners

Although the British miners rejected the settlement presented to them, the strike is apparently petering out. The men are beginning to go back without any definite, nation-wide agreement. Indeed the proposed settlement provided for no proper national agreement. At long range we do not feel competent to discuss questions of the leadership of the strike, the support it got or failed to get from other unions, or the effect of the mishandling of the great general strike. What is apparent to everybody is that the miners lost all along the line. They have lost on hours and wages. They have lost (as we have said) on the very important question of a national agreement. In the course of their strike ancient guarantees of civil liberties in British industrial struggles were thrown to the winds. Under the emergency acts miners and, in some cases, their wives were arrested only less freely than in similar industrial struggles in the United States.

The tendency of this defeat will be to force down wages and working conditions for all coal miners. German and American miners who profited somewhat by increased work during the British strike from now on must face the competition of cheaper British labor in normal times and wholesale importation of cheaply mined British coal during their own strikes.

In some quarter it is the fashion to argue that Ford and other great industrialists have developed a type of American capitalism based on high wages and otherwise vastly superior to that which prevails in Britain. The nature of this difference between British and American capitalism and its permanent importance has been greatly exaggerated. So far as coal mining is concerned the British history is being repeated with no fundamental variation here in the United States. We, too, have to pay unjustifiable royalties. Consumers and workers here are burdened by over-capitalization, over-production and chaotic competition. We use more machinery here than in England and we kill more miners. The men are less well organized and the United Mine Workers officially has less spiritual hold on them and a less adequate program for the industry than was the case in Britain. The strike which may break out next April in the soft coal fields will call the attention of all of us to the situation. It can be set down as certain that when the strike comes our governmental agencies will be as partisan, as prejudiced and as incompetent as Stanley Baldwin's government has been in England. It is still possible that by use of the political weapon the British miners and workers may yet recover what they have lost in this industrial struggle. Neither in England nor America will nationalization be a panacea. There can be no solution of the problem while private individuals own and manage for profit the coal that God or nature intended for us all.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

BIG EVILS OF CHILD LABOR.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Revelations by the Federal Children's Bureau that labor of boys and girls under 16 is again on the increase bears out warnings of the National Child Labor Committee of the let-down of enforcement following the defeat of the Federal child labor amendment.

Detroit shows a steady increase in the number of minors employed. Vocational school surveys show what type of children go to work in Detroit, and the results. It was found that over 40 per cent of the children worked indoors. This means the child is inactive, as he has been in school all day and that he suffers from lack of fresh air and his physical development will be retarded.

Hours of Labor Excessive.

Hours of work were found excessive in Detroit. To complete an eight-hour day a child can work only two hours in addition to his school work. Adding eight hours for Saturday, this makes 48 hours a week as maximum employment. It was found over one-fifth of the children exceeded this maximum and 12 per cent spent more time on their outside work than they did in school, over 30 hours a week. Virtually none of the children had a week-end of rest, one-quarter working both Saturdays and Sundays.

Too little sleep was another handicap, most boys and girls who work after school sacrificing sleep to make a little extra money. A child over thirteen should have at least nine and a half hours sleep. Children who work 30 hours plus 30 hours in school, or 60 hours, can't get their share of sleep, it is obvious. In Detroit nearly 14 per cent of the working children were employed at night and therefore could not sleep naturally.

Country Children Exploited.

The country is frequently a worse exploiter of children than the city. This is shown by the survey made two years ago of children in Dutchess County, N. Y., where about one-half the people live on farms and where there are only two small cities. Thirteen per cent of the children were working after school hours.

One-fifth of the children, mostly girls, were engaged in housework. One-fourth of the boys were engaged in delivery and collection, messenger service, on milk wagons and similar deliveries. Odd jobs included work in restaurants, barber shops and boot blacking. Most of the children doing housework were apparently working at home.

Plea for Moderation.

The social view of those who ask that moderation be observed in giving children employment after school is voiced as follows by Angelo Patri, a well-known New York educator:

"Children need work as part of their growth. But they can not grow when work becomes drudgery. The work of a child should have in it hope of finding a new thing. Work should be a venture. Factory work or housework that has not this element is deadening. I am in favor of work and opposed to child labor."

TO SHUN FARM PROBLEM.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has been notified that farmers are the best judge of their problems and that a policy of delay by business men "is a game two can play."

Representative Dickinson of Kansas, a leader of the House farm bloc, made this statement when it was announced that the Chamber of Commerce has created a committee to "promote the development of a broad and far-sighted national agricultural policy."

The Kansas lawmaker said the business men intend to filibuster against the passage of a genuine farm relief bill.

WIT AT RANDOM

The first Pan-European Congress held in Vienna has just come to a successful close. Europe can now return to its old game of pan America.—Judge.

"Are you still engaged to that homely Smith girl?"

"No, I'm not."

"Good for you, old man. How did you ever get out of it?"

"Married her."—Kansas City Star.

Mrs. Bridey (at 1 A. M.)—Oh, Jack, wake up! I can just feel there's a mouse in the room."

Husband (drowsily)—Well, just feel there's a cat, too, and go to sleep.—Boston Transcript.

Two colored boys were engaged to change one of the large heavy tires used on the present-day type of motor coaches. The bulk and weight of the tire was giving them quite a little trouble and a bystander, noticing this, made an offer of a quarter to the one making the nearest correct guess of the actual weight of the tire.

The first darkie to proffer his guess very confidently said, "Dis here tire weighs thirty-five pounds, boss."

Whereupon the other boy hilariously drolled his reply, "Boss, dat shows how ignorant some niggers is. Ah jest put seventy pounds of air in dat tire."

Doctor (to patient who claims to be a nervous wreck)—What are your symptoms?

Patient—I jump when I hear a telephone, the door-bell sends me into hysterics. Any stranger coming to the house frightens me out of my life, and I'm afraid to pick up a newspaper. Do you know what's wrong with me?"

Doctor—Yes. My wife drives a car, too!—Passing Show.

"And at her request you gave up drinking?"

"Yes."

"And you stopped smoking for the same reason?"

"I did."

"And it was for her that you gave up dancing, card parties, and billiards?"

"Absolutely."

"Then why didn't you marry her?"

"Well, after all this reforming I realized I could do better."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Small Brother—Say, sis, can I hang up one of your stockings Christmas eve?

Big Sister—What on earth do you want to hang up one of mine for?

Small Brother—So's I can see what I got without getting out of bed.—Life.

"How was your peach crop this season?"

"Why, a heavy storm blew down 50 per cent of it. And we'd hardly gathered that when another wind came along and took down the remaining 50 per cent."

"Hard luck! Could you do anything with them?"

"Oh, my wife ate one and I ate the other."—The American Boy.

"Why do you go on the balcony when I sing? Don't you like to hear me sing?"

"It isn't that. I want the neighbors to see that I am not beating you!"—Credited by the Passing Show to Pilot Magazine.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

For some two years William English Walling has been working on a manuscript. Back beyond that he was gathering material, classifying, eliminating, studying. Now comes forth a book! It's a book worth the effort and worth anybody's time to read and study. "American Labor and American Democracy," is the title Mr. Walling has given to this volume, published by Harper & Bros., and reprinted as a two-volume set by the Workers' Education Bureau in the standard form and size adopted by the Bureau for its Bookshelf publications.

It isn't often that this column concerns itself with a book, not that books are uninteresting, but that so few books of the non-fiction type have the real ring of truth, importance, or life about them. Here's one that bulges with important truth, that is crammed full of information, that puts the plumb bob and tape line on men and events in the labor world and that paints a picture of what is, regardless of why it is. That's the big thing about this job Walling has done. It's a portrait of the labor movement and the development of its practices and policies during perhaps the last twenty years.

Most writers of today, when they get at labor issues, become at once academic and superior. They want to theorize and teach. They want to get up on a high platform and they want everyone to know that they are up on a high platform. If you can't look up to them, then you needn't look. That's the dull and sickening thing about most writers of today. It's different with Walling. He isn't teaching and he isn't preaching. He isn't saying, "This is wrong and foolish," and "This is what ought to be done." He's saying, "I've looked at this thing and studied it and here is a picture of it." He's done a cracking good job of reporting. And there's no more difficult kind of work a writer can do.

If you want to know what is labor's exact political policy and how it was developed, Walling has it. If you want to know labor's position on the trust question and how that position has been worked out through the years, it's in the book. If you want to know why labor inveighs against the evils of capitalist abuse and autocracy and at the same time stands firmly for the present order, it'll be in this book. If you want the story of the La Follette campaign, that's in the book, too.

Step by step, this author has taken each separate policy and followed it through its course of development. Each step is documented. Nothing is said that is not supported. The book tells the story of what labor has done—not the story of what anybody thinks it has done, or would like it to have done. It's a piece of photographic work, a piece of highly sensitive reporting work, than which nothing is more valuable in a book of this kind. Viewed in the perspective offered here, with the full recital of facts before the reader's eye, the policies of American labor stand fully revealed in their consummate wisdom and effectiveness.

The superior persons in Europe who say American labor is "backward" ought to read this book. Judge Gary and J. P. Morgan ought to read this book. President Coolidge and the unfortunate Senator Butler ought to read this book. They would gain a better understanding of certain important factors and influences in America's democracy. And every union man ought to read this book to bring to their minds a fresh and refreshing picture of their own efforts, contributions and achievements. This book is important today—and it will be important twenty years from today.

CHARITY MILL HUMAN WASTAGE.

By Miss Jane Barclay,
Social Worker, Toronto, Ontario.

Whenever relief money is spent to support an able-bodied man, or one who might be able-bodied if properly nourished, there is a waste of man power—the greatest loss to the state, far more to be reckoned with than the millions of dollars and cents. Yet thousands of complacent people are proud of the growing millions for charity; not for the purpose of removing the need for its expenditure, but merely to fill up the gap. Ameliorative measures, charity under many guises, leave the working man less capable, less fit to look after himself and to regain the standing which he may have lost through faults not his own, but common to all humanity.

Crust tossing does not cure begging. People and governments must learn that the day of the dole is past. As an aftermath there looms up "made-to-order" machinery to deal with the intricate entanglements of human nature. The charitably inclined public merely tread the mill and keep the wheels going with cash, while the machine, dealing out charity, investigates, catalogues, devises, surveys without end, plans boxes at Christmas and fresh air camps for the summer, holds its head high above the stench of crowded rooms and damp cellars, and saves its soul twice a year, only to let misery run for cover wherever it may please the rest of the time.

This charity machine states, during its publicity campaign, that its particular brand of organization will protect the business man from the annoying sight of the miserable, and save his time, I suppose, that he may play more golf.

I am interested in this particular machine and I know its workings. I know, moreover, that it must be drastically changed by the very people it menaces. Sad, but true it is, that only those who have actually suffered from the machine can understand it. Indeed, only they seem capable of realizing that it not only falls short of relieving suffering, but actually causes it. Those whose business it is to supervise the machine and keep it going, do not seem at all interested in the output. The machine is the whole thing and raising money to buy its power is undoubtedly their greatest achievement.

To this condition which we have all helped to create we are mildly indifferent. Some will say, "There is work in the country—there is no need for any man or woman to be unemployed." "It is a condition for which the individual is responsible. Lack of thrift, lack of ability, feeble-mindedness," etc. The fact remains that this evil condition exists and that we are treating its causes lightly and refusing to deal adequately with a remedy.

Instead of intelligently getting at the cause in each individual instance, we are organizing financial federations so that business men will know as little as possible about it and be saved the time and trouble of listening to its plaintiff requests. We are asking for larger grants to keep up Old Men's Homes, Old Women's Homes, Fresh Air Funds, Children's Institutions, Social Service Councils, Reformatories, etc. Each of these organizations help to make up one of the largest, most expensive and most elaborately organized cogs in our civilization.

It is upon the working man that this organization feeds, and it is the working man from whom must come the machine's reorganization, so that the man and not the machine will be the important factor.

What are you going to do about it?

No court has ever had the temerity to issue an injunction to prevent you demanding the union label on your purchases.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The estimated value of the gold produced in the world from 1860 to 1924, inclusive, was \$15,081,683,600, states J. P. Dunlop in a report recently issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. In 1924 the estimated production of the world was \$389,169,700, an increase of \$21,316,300 over that of 1923. This increase followed a period of successive annual decreases from 1915 to 1922, and an increase of \$48,433,300 in 1923. The production in 1924 in the United States increased \$543,000. In Africa the increase was \$9,276,300, or 44 per cent of the total increase in world output. The production in Canada increased about \$6,000,000, or 24 per cent. The large increase in the Rand mines in South Africa was due to the absence of labor troubles and to the steady working of the mines all the year.

The prevailing tendency during recent years toward a declining world output of new gold, caused by the high cost of labor and supplies, which made the operation of many gold mines unprofitable, has been modified to some extent by greater political and financial stability in some countries, which will tend to increase operations or the reopening of old properties. This will temporarily result in relatively small increases over the abnormally low output of gold from these countries in the last six or seven years.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—How many union building mechanics in New York City have been awarded tokens of superior craftsmanship?

A.—One hundred and fifty-seven workers have been awarded certificates and gold buttons for outstanding work on 14 buildings. The awards are made by the New York Building Congress.

Q.—What was the famous Allen-Flood case?

A.—This was a case in which the English House of Lords held that workingmen have the right to refuse to labor with others to whom they object or to refuse to labor on any ground which seems to them proper.

Q.—Why are the printers organized in a particular shop or establishment called a "chapel"?

A.—Because William Caxton, the earliest English printer, set up his first printing shop in a disused chapel of Westminster Abbey. In the International Typographical Union a chapel is formed in each separate shop employing three or more members. It is in reality a sub-local.

Q.—What is the Communist Manifesto?

A.—It is a famous Socialist interpretation of industry, written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and published in 1848.

Q.—Please give a short account of the life of William Kohn of the Upholsterers' Union.

A.—He has been president of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America since 1921. Born December 14, 1874; self-educated; national organizer Upholsterers' Union, 1908; business representative, 1909-21; president, New York Central Federated Union, 1919-20.

Courts may prevent your doing picket duty or soliciting membership for your union, but they cannot prevent your assisting in the employment of union labor by demanding the union label.

The labor movement thrives on the devotion of honest and dutiful men and women of pure and unselfish motives. One may be numbered among these by embracing the principle of the union label.

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"WICKED" PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

A distinguished public utility magnate is quoted in the press as declaring that public ownership is "wicked." If that be true, Springfield, the capital of Illinois, is an example of extreme and continuing wickedness.

In 1894 some public-spirited citizens of that town got together and subscribed \$60,000 to build a plant for street lighting, to escape the extortion of the private corporation which then had a monopoly. The plant paid for itself in five years, and then was donated to the city. This, from the corporation point of view, is appalling wickedness. It should have been capitalized at "reproduction cost," and unloaded on the community in that form.

For 21 years the plant continued lighting the streets. Then, in 1915, Willis J. Spaulding became manager, and started in on commercial lighting and power distribution. By 1925 the city had secured 11,637 customers, and had cut the rate for lights from 13 cents per kilowatt hour to 6 cents. Obviously, this is worse wickedness, and more of it.

But that is not all. Instead of running behind, as publicly-owned plants are supposed to do to suit corporation arithmetic, the public plant of Springfield is making money. It earned \$115,000 above all charges in 1924, and \$159,000 in 1925. This surplus—about \$2 per year for each man, woman and child in the city—belongs to the people instead of to a corporation. In addition, the plant saved the people \$549,000 in 1925, through reduced rates. Samuel Insull would agree that this is unparalleled wickedness!

Springfield owns its own water plant, too, and that is doing almost as well as the electric light plant. The water plant earned a surplus last year of \$100,666 and supplied free water which would cost \$50,000 under private ownership.

After deducting \$21,300 which private corporations would have paid in taxes on plants of similar value, these two municipal enterprises netted the city of Springfield \$837,503 last year—and the total tax levy of the town for municipal purposes was \$754,000.

In other words, the people of Springfield are saving more out of their water and electric plants than their city government costs them. Words fail to describe such wickedness!

Springfield is lost in sin and sunk in iniquity; the kind, perhaps, that Mr. Dooley had in mind when he said that "vice is a monster of such hideous mien that the more ye see of it, the better ye like it." At any rate, the town is wedded to its idol, and against its complacent and profitable wickedness, the wings of Mr. Insull's eloquence beat in vain.—Labor.

INTERESTING NEWS.

England, seemingly wiser than when Mr. MacDonald refused recognition to Mexico and gave it to the Soviets, announces that her oil companies will yield to Mexican law. This tempts one to ask why British oil companies can agree to these laws, while American oil companies and the American State Department go on haggling and threatening.

One rule says: "It is against the law to mix or serve liquor brought into the hotel"; and down a little further is, "A charge of one dollar is made for furnishing cocktail and highball glasses."—New York American.

"The example was recently cited," notes The Record of Christian Work, "of the zeal of one woman who was at the forefront in all church work, and whose tombstone bore the inscription: 'This is the only stone she ever left unturned.'"—Christian Register.

COMMODITY OUTPUT BREAKS RECORD.

"A new industrial revolution is just dawning. A still greater output per hour of work is possible. A still greater quantity of goods can be turned out by our industrial machine."

The above summary of production figures issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is made by the weekly bulletin of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

In its preface to reports on the gain in output of American industry, the Bureau of Labor Statistics declares that "a new industrial revolution," perhaps the most remarkable advance in productive efficiency in the history of the modern industrial system, something that "may far exceed in economic importance the series of mechanical inventions in the last quarter of the eighteenth century which transformed English industrial, political and social life," is being experienced in the United States.

The bureau has reported on nine important manufacturing industries. For every hour a man works in an industry thus far examined, he is producing from one-tenth to twice as much as before the war and in most cases from a fourth to a half more. The figures are as follows:

Iron and steel, 25 per cent more in 1924-25 than in 1914-16.

Automobiles, 181 per cent more than in 1916.

Boots and shoes, 17 per cent more than in 1914.

Cement, 57 per cent more than in 1914.

Leather, 28 per cent more than in 1914.

Flour, 39 per cent more than in 1914.

Cane sugar, 27 per cent more than in 1914.

Meat packing, 10 per cent more than in 1909.

Petroleum refining, 77 per cent more than in 1914.

"This remarkable increase in output is due in part to managerial expertness, in part to new inventions, in part to a speeding up process, and in part to more experienced and better paid labor," says the weekly bulletin of the N. C. W. C. "That industry is still far away from full efficiency and that an even greater production an hour is possible is common knowledge and has been frequently shown by engineers either through individual investigations or committee reports of their organizations.

"The new industrial revolution gives those in control of it still greater strength. This makes it all the more necessary for labor unions, co-operative societies and governments to now do what is required to bend the new industrial revolution to the welfare of those who work in it and those who buy its products."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Canada: Employment Expansion—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a flourishing employment condition at the first of October, 1926; especially evident in logging, mining, transportation and trade.

Germany: Unemployment—There is much unemployment in the district of Leipzig, notwithstanding general improvement in business conditions. A normal situation is not hoped for before spring.

India: Contract Labor System—There has been issued from the Netherlands a first report on its contract labor system. As a background for American political and economic developments, it presents unlimited possibilities. American interests are even now well developed through the rubber industry, which has a significantly favorable outlook.

Japan: New Colonization Plans—The vernacular press issues a statement that gives the outlines of a plan for the further development of the Hokkaido as prepared by the Hokkaido Colonization Commission. This plan will be presented first to the Cabinet and then before the Diet.

Porcelain Decorators Strike—The porcelain and

earthenware business engaged in supplying the South Seas regions, has been rather slack since spring, causing restlessness and strikes in the factories of Nagoya. It is believed that the situation will be controlled before firms manufacturing for the American trade are affected.

Newfoundland: Immigrant Rules—Newfoundland has set up new immigration rules; however, they do not apply to persons with American citizenship entering Newfoundland from America.

Poland: Cost of Living—Cost of living index in Poland advanced from 181.0 in the second half of August to 187.6 in the second half of September.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

For the second time within one month a member of the Crocker chapel has been called upon to answer the last summons. Last Friday evening Charles W. Vaughn, a native of San Francisco, aged about 50 years, passed away at the Park Emergency Hospital following an accident caused by a hit and run automobile driver. Mr. Vaughn is survived by his widow, Kathleen Vaughn, and other relatives. The funeral was held Monday morning from St. Anne's Catholic Church, and was followed by burial in Holy Cross Cemetery. Nothing is definitely known regarding the accident suffered by Mr. Vaughn, but from all indications he was struck by a hit and run driver, and the coronor's autopsy showed that death was caused by shock and hemorrhage following crushing of the chest wall and ruptures of the liver and lungs. Mr. Vaughn was found lying on the sidewalk near his home on Nineteenth avenue by a passing autoist, who took him to the Park Emergency Hospital, where he died a few moments after arrival. Prior to his death Mr. Vaughn had been a member of the Crocker chapel off and on for almost thirty years and was one of the oldest employees in length of service in that plant and had a host of friends who will mourn his untimely passing.

The following dispatch appeared in the papers of Thursday of this week under an Indianapolis date line: "Amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the International Typographical Union, now being circulated for ratification, discriminate against members of the Mailers' Union, a subordinate branch, six members of the smaller group asserted in a suit for temporary injunction against voting on the amendments." From the above dispatch it would appear that the necessary 150 endorsements of this proposition had been received by the executive council and that preparations were being made to carry out the law and submit a question of Mailer affiliation and voting power to the entire membership of the International Typographical Union.

Mrs. S. H. Wade, mother of L. M. Wade, who conducts a trade composition plant at 523 Clay street, passed away at her home in Oakland Tuesday night. Mrs. Wade was 83 years of age at the time of passing. Her husband, who preceded her in death, was superintendent of the Crocker Printing Company for many years, and Mrs. Wade was a member of one of San Francisco's pioneer families. Mr. Wade has the sympathy of his many friends in the passing of his mother.

H. L. Kriedt, formerly superintendent of the Leighton Press, has recently acquired control of the Overland Publishing Company, formerly located on Minna street, and the Coast Printing Company, located on Howard street, the latter being better known as the Hansen Printing Company, and the two plants have been consolidated in the building occupied by the Hansen Company at 942 Howard street. Mr. Kriedt is a man of many years' experience in the commercial printing line, and with the combined plants at his disposal will undoubtedly make a success of his latest undertaking.

A story that should make the linotype operators of this city turn green with envy and cause a broad smile to come to their happy countenances has been clipped from a local trade publication and, in part, is as follows: "It is claimed by the News office at Sudan, Texas, that the paper has one of the youngest linotype operators in the country. Forrest H. Weinhold, aged 12, sets his string of type for the day in time to play ball with other youngsters of the town. His father has set a task for the young operator of 1600 lines of eight point

per day, and when this number of lines is composed, he is footloose for the rest of the day. For a while it was something of a task for Forrest to complete his string by the time the rest of the force was through for the day, but now he has reached the point where his dad figures he had better move up the assignment to 1800 lines a day to keep the young linotyper busy. From clean, typewritten copy Forrest will do his task with from six to ten errors to the galley, most of them being on word divisions. Not only is the boy a good operator but he is developing into a real linotype mechanic. His father is a mechanic, and under his tutelage Forrest has absorbed information as to why a linotype linotypes like a sponge absorbs water. Just get some one to lift the heavy parts for him and erecting a machine or making any adjustment is 'pie.' Times are, as in all country offices, when the machine is idle, and then you'll see this young man pull a box up to the feed board of a press, climb up on it, and start feeding."

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By Hel-thy.

Gary Helms has disposed of his lot in the Santa Cruz Mountains to good advantage and intends putting his profits into a car. Henry Ryan has hopes of disposing of his lot if the tide ever goes out.

Larry Hendricks, night foreman, lately purchased a new automobile of which he is justly proud. The other day he got the family all ready for a ride and went to the garage to get the "bus," drove around to the front door and alighted, closed the door and then happened to think it was self-locking and the keys were in the switch. It took him some time to break into the car and hereafter will have an extra key handy.

Jack Dalton, president of the State Federation of Labor and the Los Angeles Typographical Union, and Fred Jaegle, well known to printers everywhere, were callers at the Bulletin composing room recently, where they were greeted by old acquaintances and made many new ones. They made the trip in Mr. Jaegle's Chrysler and consumed about eight hours.

"Tony" Pastor was a caller one day recently. Mr. Pastor has lately returned from Colorado Springs, where he took on some weight and a good color while a resident of the Home.

After many rumors pro and con, Joe Wilson is said to have finally admitted that he has taken to himself a wife. The happy event occurred in August and Joe had fully expected to keep the matter quiet until New Year's. This is all rumor as far as the writer is concerned, and if the report is true I may be able to get Joe to admit further facts in the case, which will be given in due time.

The writer of these items would consider it a personal favor if some of the members of this chapel would go out and do something fit to write about. I don't particularly approve of crime or violence and we haven't anyone in the chapel who will need a gold-headed cane for many years to come, but such things do make good "copy."

Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

Tony Pastor returned to work December 1st and says that he never felt better in his life.

F. A. Peterson had a slight accident last Saturday in his machine. The windshield was broken and the fender was smashed. The car which collided with his auto got away, but not before Peterson got the number.

The salesman who advises you to forget the union label is a propagandist to be avoided. He does not deserve your confidence.

Workers, true to themselves, never feel pleasure in the possession of non-union merchandise.

CHEAP BUILDING.

J. H. Leighton, founder of many co-operative restaurants, has done much to make work interesting to the worker. He is now calling upon inventors to devise some cheap building process that will bring homes within the reach of everybody. "Ford has made it possible," he says, "for millions of families to ride in their own cars. What is needed now is an invention that will enable these millions of people to live in their own homes."

We are confronted by great difficulties, says Mr. Leighton, because of the high price of land, building materials, and labor. To reduce wages would cut off labor's purchasing power faster than it would reduce prices. Building materials are mostly labor, and the same reasoning would apply.

If materials could be cheapened, thus lessening the cost of building, the greater demand for land would send up the price of lots until they absorbed the gain. As long as speculators can hold land out of use at small cost they can control the supply of available building sites. As cheaper building will enable more people to build, so more building will force up the price of sites.

The proposal of the Tax Relief Association not to tax improvements up to \$2000 will tend to make homes cheaper. And the larger tax on land would prevent the speculator from absorbing all the gain. Little can be done in promoting home owning as long as the builder is taxed as much as the land speculator.—Tax Facts.

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HAVE I FAITH IN THE PEOPLE?

By Lloyd M. Crosgrave.

To what extent do I believe in the public?

This is a question that everyone should ask himself.

Probably all of us do to some extent; probably nobody does implicitly.

Our attitude on the subject, however, varies widely.

Abraham Lincoln had more faith in the wisdom of popular decisions than most people have. He said: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

At the other extreme are the verses from "The Lady of the Lake":

"Who o'er the herd would wish to reign
Fantastic, fickle, fierce and vain?
Vain as the leaf upon the stream,
And fickle as a changeful dream;
Fantastic as a woman's mood
And fierce as Frenzy's fever'd blood.
Thou many-headed monster thing,
Oh who would wish to be thy king?"

Between these two views is that of Dr. Herman N. Bundesen of Chicago, who stated recently at the Buffalo convention of the American Public Health Association that in his opinion the average mental age of the public is about 12 years.

It is important that we each individually arrive at a conclusion on this subject, for it must affect our attitude towards all social questions.

"What's the Use?"

If we have very little faith in the public, we are likely to do one of two things—take no steps for social betterment, or insist that what is done be accomplished in an undemocratic way.

The first attitude—the inactive one—is illustrated by a friend of mine who for years was very energetic in the Socialist party. A few years ago, however, he ceased all activity in this direction. When I asked him why he did so, he replied:

"I am as good a Socialist as ever, but what is the use? The working class public is made up of such fools that nobody can teach them anything."

The other attitude—the despotic one—is illustrated by all political and industrial dictators, whether their motive be selfish or unselfish, and whether they were originally selected by the people or not.

Most of us, however, have some faith in the public, but not complete faith. As a result we are willing to have democracy, but we wish to prevent if possible the setting forth of views that conflict with our own. We do not think that the people are always wise in selecting the truth from the evidence that is presented to them. Many persons are mistaken as to their own attitude on this question.

Guarding Against "Quackery."

The Puritans probably thought they desired freedom of worship, and they came to America to obtain it; but they would not permit the Baptists to have this privilege in a Puritan community. At a labor convention which I attended recently, a member of a dual organization requested the floor for twenty minutes in order to set forth the contentions of his union. He was almost unanimously refused.

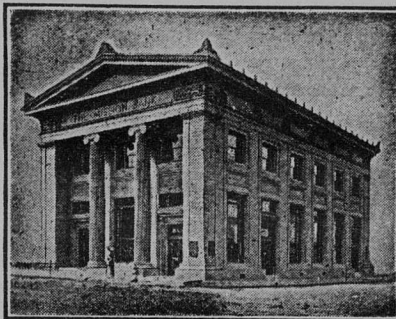
Most of us would subscribe to the statement made to me by a friend not long ago: "I believe in free speech, but I do not believe in letting every quack say what he wants to." Our ideas as to who are "quacks" and who are not naturally will differ considerably. We also will differ much in our view as to the extent to which the public is intel-

lectually capable of guarding itself against "quackery."

Let each of us inquire of our own hearts how much we believe in the public and to what extent our belief or lack of belief affects our attitude on social, economic and political questions.

Bound in a living rampart about the union label, organized workers will be unconquerable.

Horace Greeley was proud to be a union man. Why should you feel timid about proclaiming the merits of the union label?

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of December 3, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Printing Pressmen's Union, T. J. Murphy, vice B. G. Donohue. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Homeless Children's Committee of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, thanking the Council for its donation. From the Public Library of San Francisco, acknowledging receipt of communications from our Educational Committee, regarding the official publications of the American Federation of Labor, and stating they would communicate with Secretary Frank Morrison.

Referred to Executive Committee—Agreements of the Retail Shoe Clerks and Retail Clerks No. 432.

Reports of Unions—Asphalt Workers—Took \$5.00 worth of tickets for the benefit of the Textile Workers of Passaic. Auto Mechanics—\$25.00 for tickets for the benefit of Textile Workers on strike. Garment Workers—\$25.00 for tickets for the benefit of Textile Workers now on strike in Passaic. Chauffeurs—\$50.00 for tickets for Textile Workers now on strike in Passaic. Waiters No. 30—Took \$50.00 worth of tickets. Draftsmen—Thanked the President and Secretary of the Council for their assistance in securing an increase in wages for draftsmen, working for the city. Secretary reported increase in wages for many workers at the city hall.

The chair introduced Mrs. Grace B. Dorris, assemblywoman from Bakersfield, who addressed the Council expressing the good wishes of the labor movement of the southern city.

Delegate Scharrenberg reported decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Seamen's Union vs. Shipowners of this port.

Moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Grace B. Dorris for her visit to this Council and for her work in the Legislature in the interest of the labor movement; motion carried.

Special Committee on Passaic Strike Relief—Chairman Anthony L. Noriega reported the committee has been active in perfecting its program, and secured Frankel's Orchestra for this entertainment, in connection with the showing of the Passaic Strike Film, at California Hall, Tuesday evening, December 14th.

Delegate Thos. Maloney spoke of conditions on the waterfront.

Receipts—\$457.60. **Expenses**—\$211.05.

Council adjourned at 8:50 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary..

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, November 17th, 1926, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p.m. by President Matherson.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West in regard to their ball; read, noted and filed. From the Postoffice Laborers withdrawing from the League; referred to the Label Agent. Minutes of the Building Trades; read, noted and filed. Minutes of the Auxiliary; read, noted and filed. From the Denver

Trades and Labor Assembly, announcing that the Bell International Tailors are unfair; read, noted and filed.

Committee Reports—Label Agent W. G. De-septe rendered a wonderful report of his work for the last two weeks. Petersen will donate the window for the League to show slides during the holidays. Brother Burton reported on the matter of the automatic stereopticon machine.

Sister Lewis was granted the floor and told of the struggle of the Ladies' Garment Workers of New York.

Trustees reported that they went over the books of the secretary-treasurer for the last eight months and found them correct.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid. Trustees recommended the consolidation of the two funds into one and the changing of the name in the bank to the Trades Union Promotional League. Recommendations carried.

Auxiliary reported that they are making good headway and are going to hold a whist party on Wednesday evening, December 1st, at 9 p.m.

Reports of Unions—Waiters—Emporium Bakery at Ellis and Jones is still unfair. Janitors—Bulletin is unfair. Pressmen—Business is fair. Lumbermen—Business is good. Shoe Clerks—Price's on Third street is unfair. Steamfitters—Business is good. Barbers—Business is fair. Garment Workers—Business is good. Carpet Workers—Business is good. Carpenters No. 34—Business is good. Glove Workers—Business is fair. Elevator Constructors—Business is good. Grocery Clerks—Look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month; having trouble with the Sixteenth and Mission Market.

Moved, seconded and carried that we grant the auxiliary the use of the League's hall for their card game for December 1st and the League will adjourn at 9 p.m.

Agitation Committee will meet Tuesday evening.

Dues, \$38.00; Agent Fund, \$137.30; total, \$175.30. Disbursements, \$103.05.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 10 p.m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, December 1, 1926.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

SMALL MINES PRODUCT MUCH GOLD.

In addition to the output of gold by large operators, more than \$20,000,000 worth of the metal was recovered in 1924 in the United States from about 3100 placer and deep mines, many of which produced between \$100,000 and \$300,000 each, according to the Bureau of Mines. Hundreds of mines, especially placer properties in California, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, Arizona and the Appalachian states produced very small quantities of gold, and the average value of output of the smaller mines was about \$6700.

In the world of labor the union label is the starry banner of liberty and altruism.



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UNION AGREEMENT HELD ILLEGAL

A union shop agreement between Chicago carpenters and owners of building lumber mills has been declared illegal by the United States Supreme Court.

Both parties agreed not to handle non-union mill work produced in or out of Illinois.

The Federal District Court upheld the charge that the agreement is "a conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and commerce." This was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled that there was no evidence of such a conspiracy, and that the proof "disclosed merely an agreement between defendants whereby union defendants were not to work upon non-union-made mill work."

The Supreme Court reverses the Court of Appeals, and sustains the District Court. Much concern is expressed over low-wage employers who "sold their product in the Chicago market cheaper than local manufacturers who employed union labor could afford to do."

The decision again emphasizes the distinction the Supreme Court makes between a commodity in process of manufacture and when it is being sold or delivered in another state.

The court claims no jurisdiction over workers employed in the manufacture of a commodity, but any interference by workers with the delivery or sale of the finished product in another state is classed as a "conspiracy," and as an interference with inter-state commerce.

The right of workers, at the delivery or sale end, to work under any condition they choose is ignored by the court. Their refusal to handle such goods for the reason that such action will lower their living standards, or for any other reason sufficient to themselves, is not considered by the court.

Freedom of action is a "conspiracy" when inter-state commerce is involved.

A natural law must yield before the court's construction of an act that is now used for purposes never intended by its authors.

ANTIMONY IN UNITED STATES.

Occurrences of antimony in the United States are many, but there are few localities from which an important tonnage could be produced at any prices heretofore reached, states the Bureau of Mines. The states that have produced antimony are Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

In the past, almost invariably when the price has exceeded 20 cents a pound sporadic production has appeared, but has never furnished more than a few per cent of the domestic consumption. This country is dependent upon foreign sources for its supply.

The United States, France, Germany and Great Britain normally consume 85 per cent of the world's output of antimony. Of these countries, France has been the most nearly independent of foreign sources. China furnishes nearly 90 per cent of the world's production, but consumes domestically only a small percentage of what she produces. The major sources of the world's supply are China, France, Bolivia, Mexico, Australia, Czechoslovakia and Indo-China. The minor sources are Canada, Peru, Spain, Portugal, Siberia, Algeria, British South Africa, Japan, India and Borneo.

The stout old lady was struggling valiantly, but against odds of some 200 pounds, to mount the high step of the waiting jitney.

"Come along, ma," urged the conductor. "If they had given you more yeast when you was a gal you'd be able to rise better."

"Yes, young man, she retorted as at last she hoisted herself triumphantly up. "And if they'd given you a bit more yeast you'd be better bred."

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

The figures for the world's production of silver in 1924 show that the United States and Canada produced 36 per cent of the total, against 37 per cent in 1923, states the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. Mexico, Central America and South America produced 50 per cent, so that only 14 per cent (33,092,300 ounces) came from all other countries, mainly from Australasia, Burma, Germany, Japan, Spain and Dutch East Indies. The total decrease in the world's production was 6,942,770 ounces. The average monthly open-market price ranged from \$0.63781 per ounce to \$0.71168. The value of the silver produced in the world in 1924, at \$0.67 a fine ounce, was about \$160,175,800, and the total value from 1860 to 1924, inclusive, was \$6,560,247,400. Most of the world's output of silver is produced or refined in the United States, but a large part of it is consumed in Great Britain, India and China and the price of silver has been dominated by the London market.

Prices of silver in foreign countries were higher in 1924 than in 1923, and it is estimated that European coinage absorbed 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 ounces of silver. The quantity of silver supplied from the remelting of old coinage and by debasement of new issues was only about one-half as much in 1924 as in 1923. The total quantity of silver used in the arts and manufactures was only a little less than in 1923. The use of silver in the photographic and chemical industries increased about 10 per cent. The exports of silver to China in 1924 were much less than in 1923 and stocks of silver accumulated there owing to disturbed political conditions, causing stagnation of trade. Fortunately agricultural conditions in India are excellent and unusually large quantities of silver were exported there in settlement of foreign balances. Conditions in China and India were unchanged in the early part of 1925, so that the market for silver has been very stable. In 1925 the efforts of European countries to stabilize their currencies by the issue of subsidiary silver coinage led to absorption of large quantities of silver. With this condition and no large increase in silver production probable, silver should benefit by the gradual restoration of world trade, though India and China still remain the controlling factors in the consumption of silver bullion.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Writing in Current History Magazine for December, John P. Frey, editor of the Molders' Journal, president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, and student of affairs in general, describes the evolution of the demand for the five-day week. He goes back to the days of small industries and the 12 and 14-hour work days. Many persons like to picture the beauties of "the good old days." They should read what Frey says of them. He makes one striking point: Men who worked 12, 14 and more hours a day did not go much to public libraries; they did not read and consequently their store of learning was small. Education has come with the time and opportunity for education. The good old days were not so good. And the days to come will be better than the days of the present. Trade unions will do more than their share, as in the past, toward making future days better than present days, just as they did in making present days better than the largely fanciful "good old days" of the past.

Demand the union label, card and button whenever you are spending your union-earned money. Be a genuine trade unionist at all times.

When the day arrives for all workers and their dependents to join wholeheartedly in support of the union label, opposition to organized labor will fade like snow before the sun.

Eliminate negligence and indifference and nothing can retard progress of the labor movement behind the banner of the union label.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William J. Mooney of the steamfitters, D. W. O'Fallon of the molders, Albert Young of the janitors, Charles Vaughn of the printers.

The appropriation of \$100,000 for an advertising campaign against prison-made garments featured the closing session of a two-day convention of the Union-Made Garment Manufacturers.

Hailed as the first motion picture ever made of workers on strike, a cinema story of the Passaic, N. J., textile strike in seven reels is to be shown December 14th at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets. The proceeds are to be used for the relief of the strikers' families, most of whom are stubbornly persisting on starvation rations.

The Labor Council is in receipt of a letter of thanks from the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West for its donation to the homeless children fund.

Donations of \$75 to the Cloakmakers' Union of New York City, who have been on strike for the past five months, and \$10 to the textile workers of Passaic, New Jersey, was approved by the executive committee Monday evening at the regular meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union No. 26. During the meeting 27 new members were initiated into the union.

Barbers' Union No. 148 held its final nomination of officers Monday night in Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street, according to the reports of Secretary Roe Baker. Walter Pierce, president of the union, is opposed in the nominations by Henry Hilker. Others nominated were: George W. Price and B. S. Pattenham, vice-president; Roe H. Baker, secretary; Joseph Ducoint and George A. Barrett, recording secretary, and Al Howe and J. E. Jewell, business agent. Following the nominations, a sick benefit of \$180 was approved and registered by the union.

One of the greatest labor social gatherings ever held in San Francisco will be the sixth annual ball of Butchers' Union No. 115 at the Exposition Auditorium January 22nd, according to the advance sale of tickets. Two halls—Polk and Larkin—have been engaged in addition to the main auditorium and three bands will supply constant harmony for the dancers. A cast of 25 is now rehearsing for the 15 vaudeville sketches under the direction of Maude Amber, formerly of Amber and Blake, early San Francisco comic opera favorites. Joseph Y. Henderson is chairman of the committee in charge of the affair and Milton S. Maxwell, business agent of the union, is secretary. The entertainment committee comprises the following members: George Knorr, John Oliver, Robert Costello, Frank Grannucci, Frank Flohr, John Hannigan, John Boss, Frank Brady, J. Beckel, R. Brugge, Charles Killpack, Ben Ossivald, Henry Bergenardt, Fred Spaelti, George Richardson, Charles Kloss, Charles Krane, H. Geary, Jeo Blandale, George Schade and A. Oliver.

United Laborers' Union No. 1 purchased \$10 in tickets for the Passaic, N. J., strike pictures that are to be shown Tuesday at California Hall for the benefit of the textile workers' families. Two members were obligated. The meeting adjourned in respect for the late Michal Scakoot, a former member who was killed in an accident while at work Monday.

"I'm going to marry a pretty girl and a good cook."

"You can't. That's bigamy."—Brambler.

Professor—"And did I make myself plain?"

Frosh—"No, God did that."—Washington Columns.

SAYS "POOL OF SILENCE" IS NEEDED.

Every man whose business it is to think knows that he must for part of the day create about himself a pool of silence. But in that helter skelter which we flatter by the name of civilization, the citizen performs the perilous business of government under the worst possible conditions. A faint recognition of this truth inspires the movement for a shorter work day, for longer vacations, for light, air, order, sunlight and dignity in factories and offices.

But if the intellectual quality of our life is to be improved, that is only the merest beginning. So long as so many jobs are an endless and, for the worker, an aimless routine, a kind of automatism using one set of muscles in one monotonous pattern, his whole life will tend towards an automatism in which nothing is to be particularly distinguished from anything else unless it is announced with a thunderclap.

So long as he is physically imprisoned in crowds by day and even by night his attention will flicker and relax. It will not hold fast and define clearly where he is the victim of all sorts of pother, in a home which needs to be ventilated of its welter of drudgery, shrieking children, raucous assertions, indigestible food, bad air.

Occasionally perhaps we enter a building which is composed and spacious; we go to a theatre where modern stagecraft has cut away distraction, or go to sea, or into a quiet place, and we remember how cluttered, how capricious, how superfluous and clamorous is the ordinary urban life of our time. We learn to understand how our addled minds seize so little with precision, why they are caught up and tossed about in a kind of tarantella by headlines and catch words, why so often they cannot tell things apart or discern identity in apparent differences.—From Public Opinion, by Walter Lippmann.

GREAT FORTUNES.

President Coolidge gives his approval of the great fortunes in this country on the ground that they have been the means—through the various endowments—of promoting learning and culture.

The righteousness of a great fortune depends not upon the end to which it is put, but upon the source from which it came. If a man earns his fortune he can do so only by employing labor and producing wealth, or by rendering his fellow men some great service. A fortune made in that way benefits all.

But when a fortune is made through legal privilege, by a grant from a king, by a franchise from a republic—which grant or franchise he sells or leases to another for a great sum—the possessor of that fortune has employed no labor, produced no wealth and rendered no service to his fellow men. The owner of that fortune is a social parasite and a burden upon his fellows. He has done society a wrong that never can be righted by devoting a part of the fortune to public service.

Nor does the virtue of a fortune depend upon its size. One dollar gotten without adequate return is wrong. A million gotten by service may be justified.—Tax Facts.

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